

CBC NEWSLETTER

1993
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for members of the Carolina Bird Club, Inc., ornithological society of the Carolinas

Volume 38

Winter 1992

Number 5.

"Celebrate A Magical, Mystical Place"

"Celebrate a magical, mystical place called the ACE Basin--350,000 acres of forest and wetland deemed worthy of protection by conservationists in many walks of life." This is the invitation of *South Carolina Wildlife* magazine in a feature article "South Carolina's Wetland Wilderness" based on the book of the same name by Tom Blagden Jr. The November-December, 1992 issue also visits the ACE Basin in its "Field Trip" feature. Once you see these articles you will immediately want to make reservations for the Carolina Bird Club winter meeting January 29-31, 1993.

Headquarters for the meeting will be the Holiday Inn, Beaufort, SC. The rate for up to four persons per room is \$48.00 plus 7% tax. Check-in is at 2:00 p.m. and check-out is at noon. The deadline for reservations is January 18, 1993. Please use the form provided in the Newsletter or call (803) 524-2144. A deposit of one night's lodging or a credit card number is required if arrival is to be after 6:00 p.m. A 24 hour notice of cancellation is required for refund of deposit.

Directions to the motel: From I-95 northbound, take exit 8 at Hardeeville and follow the signs. From I-95 southbound, take exit 33, then Highway 17 north to Highway 21 south. There are a number of other motels in the area if alternative accommodations are desired.

Registration for the meeting will begin on Friday at 3:00 p.m. in the CBC

hospitality suite (check with front desk for location). Refreshments will be provided. There will also be an opportunity to register before the evening meeting.

Evening programs will convene in the meeting room of the Holiday Inn. Friday evening will begin at 6:30 p.m. with a social hour and cash bar. At 8:00 p.m., John Wright, Carolina Bird Club president, will welcome members and guests and make announcements. Mike Provst, Wildlife Biologist with the ACE Basin, will update us on the ACE Basin project. A discussion and sign-up for Saturday field trips will conclude the program.

The Saturday evening program will begin at 8:00 p.m. Following a guest speaker, there will be a count-down of species seen on Saturday field trips and a discussion of Sunday field trips.

Field trips will focus on the ACE Basin, one of the largest, most pristine and viable estuarine systems in North America. We will visit Bear Island and

Donnelley Wildlife Management Areas, ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge and Poco Sabo Plantation (privately owned). Other areas will include Hunting Island State Park, Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, Savannah River Spoil Site and Webb Wildlife Center.

For those who can come in a day early, Friday field trips have been arranged. A schedule of field trips will be available at the Holiday Inn front desk Thursday evening. Friday morning field trips will meet in the Holiday Inn parking lot at 7:00 a.m. All-day trips currently scheduled are: (1) Bear Island WMA and Poco Sabo Plantation, (2) ACE Basin NWR and Donnelley WMA, and (3) Savannah River Spoil Site and Webb Wildlife Center. You will need to arrange for food and drink on these trips. Friday afternoon trips will begin at 12:00 noon in the Holiday Inn parking lot.

Destinations will be Bear Island WMA, ACE Basin NWR, Savannah River Spoil Site, and Hunting Island State Park.

Saturday will include both all-day and morning field trips to the same areas as on Friday. However, due to the distances involved there will be no afternoon trips scheduled. The motel can provide a bag lunch for approximately \$5.00.

Sunday field trips will be in the morning only.

Contact Lex Glover, PO Box 117, Lugoff, SC 29078 or (803) 438-1703 (evenings) for additional information.



SEASON'S

GREETINGS

A Bird That Counts

by Katherine Higgins

When is the last time you saw a bird that brought tears to your eyes? For me, it was August 1, 1992. It was a 14-month old, female California Condor. She was soaring over the Sespe Condor Sanctuary in Southern California. The tears came for two reasons. She was so huge and beautiful in flight in her own right, that tears of joy appeared. The grief for all of her ancestors that have been exterminated by human actions added tears of sadness.

My birding friends' first comment has been "You can't count that bird on your list." Maybe this article will help them understand why my "list" is irrelevant to this experience. If you are interested in this adventure and in the Condor Recovery Team's activities, please read on. For the purposes of this article I will use the name condor to refer to the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*). It should be noted that Andean Condors (*Vultur gryphus*) have played a vital role in the program, serving as trial released birds.

I was fortunate to be invited to a gathering of the men and women who have worked hard to save the condor. I flew 3000 miles, drove for five hours, and hiked two miles in the mid-day sun for a slim chance to view a condor from a distance. Thank goodness I took along my scope, because she flew up a long way

away for only about ten minutes. With her nine foot wing span, she made the Turkey Vultures look small. She was magnificent. I'll never forget her.

After viewing the condor, I turned around to hike back off the mountain. The valley below was covered--invisible due to smog from Los Angeles (60 miles away). I thought to my self that we have made the earth unfit for condors, and we are quickly making it unfit for ourselves.

The Condor Recovery Team organized itself years ago when bird lovers and scientists realized that the bird was becoming extinct. In April, 1987, the last condor left alive in the wild was captured. The population declined due to the effects on bird's eggs of DDT spread by humans. The few surviving adults were killed off from eating lead shot in the carrion they feed on. There was much controversy when the decision was made to capture the last few birds for a captive breeding program. But if a few brave men and women had not had the courage to carry on, the condor would surely be extinct today.

With the most recently captured birds, the captive population is now about 60 birds. Last October, two female condors were released. They live an artificial wild existence, with humans continuing to feed the birds "safe" carrion. The risk of lead

poisoning is still high, and the death of even one bird is too high a price to pay for now. It is hoped that more birds can be released soon.

The Condor Recovery Team that has worked so hard--some individuals virtually dedicating their entire professional careers to this program--are to be congratulated. Some critics would say that one single species is not very significant in the "big picture." I disagree. I believe that saving our earth begins with one species, one recycled can, one less mile in an automobile. These people are doing as much as they can, as we all should.

My birder friends asked me "Why go to so much trouble to see a bird you can't put on your list?" My nonbirder friends don't understand at all. My reasoning was that the chance to see a condor was possibly a "once-in-a-lifetime" opportunity. There are no guarantees. In spite of the valiant efforts of the Condor Recovery Team in California, a catastrophic event could wipe out the condors at any time. There are so few left. I did not want to take a chance to miss the condor like I've missed the Ivory-billed Woodpecker and the Carolina Parakeet. Believe me, after seeing the condor, it was worth the effort. If I get the chance, I'll go again next year.

Carol Cassetti of Lexington, SC is seeking to educate the public about the problems faced by Chimney Swifts. These small insect eating birds are losing their winter home in Peru because of deforestation, and they are rapidly being shut out of their summer nesting sites in the US and Canada by chimney caps. Although ethical chimney sweeps will not disturb a Chimney Swift nest already in a chimney they are strong advocates of capping chimneys to keep them out.

Cassetti has issued a plea to homeowners to allow their chimneys to serve as nesting sites for swifts. She also supports rainforest preservation and urges

the development of alternative housing. Anyone with ideas for such housing or who would like more information on Chimney Swifts should write to *Chimney Swift Preservation, P.O. Box 1093, Lexington, SC 29072*.

Wetlands for the Americas has undertaken a joint venture funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to save the

Chip Notes

Eskimo Curlew, one of the most endangered shorebirds in the world. This fall WA began coordinating a survey of the birds in the pampas of Argentina, in Uruguay, and in the Pantanal in Brazil, using Golden Plovers and Upland Sandpipers as indicators. If located, a program for protecting this almost extinct species will be initiated.

The first of 45 volunteers went into the field in early October--no results have been reported as yet. If any readers have information about Eskimo Curlews, please contact *Humedales para las Americas, Monroe 2142, 1428 Capital Federal, Argentina, Tel. (541) 781-9171*.

CBC Winter Field Trips

Outer Banks Winter Birds

Leaders: Jan Weems, John & Paula Wright

January 8-10, 1993

Limit: 30 Participants Cost: \$32

This will be a leisurely trip that combines bird watching with a taste of the history of Nags Head. A visit to the outer Banks at this time of year provides on with good opportunities to see large numbers of wintering waterfowl along with loons, grebes, herons, and birds of prey.

The group will meet Friday, January 8, 1993 at 9:00 p.m. for an orientation session at the First Colony Inn, a newly restored bed-and-breakfast offering special

rates. Saturday night, Camille Turner Lawrence of the First Colony Inn will talk about the history of the Inn and Nags Head. Participants provide their own food, lodging and transportation. Continental breakfasts are provided for Inn guests. Mention that you are with the museum bird trip when making reservations (1-800-368-9390). All rooms have refrigerator and microwave. This trip is cosponsored by the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences.

Registration: Send names of each participant (minimum age 16) and check payable to *NCDA Museum Extension Fund* to: Education Secretary, North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, P.O. Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611. Request registration for Program Number 046. A brochure describing the program may be obtained by writing or calling the museum (919) 733-7450.

Huntington Beach and Moore's Landing

Leader: Robin Carter

January 16-17, 1993

Limit: 15 Participants Cost: \$10

Meet at 7:00 a.m. either or both days at the Shoney's Restaurant next to the Days Inn on US 17 on the north side of Georgetown, SC. Come early if you want breakfast. We will leave at 7:00 a.m. On Saturday the destination will be Huntington Beach State Park. Dress warmly, bring a lunch and water, and be prepared for a three mile walk along the edge of a salt marsh and along the beach. We will walk to the South Jetty of Murrell's Inlet which is often the birding hot spot of South Carolina in mid-winter. Along the way we will skirt the salt marsh, alert for sparrows (Seaside, Sharp-tailed, and perhaps something better--Leconte's is possible), Sedge Wrens, and

rails. At the jetty we should find Purple Sandpipers, Great Cormorants, Common and Red-throated Loons, and many other species. We will hope for a rare gull or duck. Common Eider, Harlequin Duck, and even a Razorbill are possible, but by no means certain. At the base of the jetty we might find a Lapland Longspur or something even better. It is easy to spend the entire day at Huntington Beach, especially if rarities have been spotted in other parts of the park.

Sunday's destination will be the Francis Marion National Forest (for Red-cockaded Woodpeckers) and the pier at Moore's Landing in the mainland part of the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. We

will visit Moore's Landing near low tide, when tremendous mud and sandy flats are exposed in Sewee Bay. We should have little trouble finding American Oystercatchers, Marbled Godwits, and many other shorebirds, gulls, ducks, and perhaps a Bald Eagle. Sunday's trip will finish at about lunch time.

There are a variety of motels in Georgetown. Two of the better (both on US 17 north of the city) are the Days Inn, 1-800-325-2525 or (803) 546 8441; and the Carolinian Inn, (803) 546-1514.

Registration: Contact Robin Carter at (803) 782-8820 to reserve space. Send registration form with fee to CBC headquarters.

Oconee County Hot Spots

Leaders: Teddy and Ned Shuler

February 20, 1993

Limit: 20 Participants Cost: \$10

Oconee County, South Carolina boasts of having 1000 miles of shoreline--not bad for a county six hours inland from Myrtle Beach! But we are virtually an island surrounded by Hartwell lake, the Chattooga and Tugaloo Rivers, and dotted with many small mountain lakes. Both Keowee and Jocassee Lakes are also here; so naturally we will look for ducks and other waterfowl on this trip.

Oconee also boasts thousands of acres of the Sumter National Forest, pastures, and a variety of other habitats to support

sparrows and varied winter species. Ned and Teddy will share some of their favorite birding spots with you.

The nearest motel is a new Days Inn in Seneca eight miles from Clemson (803) 885-0710 (toll free reservations 800-325-2525). Clemson also has Ramada, Comfort, and Holiday Inns.

Meet at 8:00 am in front of Ingles in the Scenic Plaza Shopping Center at the intersection of Highway 11 (Cherokee Foothills Scenic Highway) and Highway 28 between Seneca and Walhalla.

Note: Townville is not far from Oconee. Those who are interested in visiting this well known hotspot could stay over and plan a side trip there on Sunday.

Registration: Contact Teddy or Ned Shuler at (803) 944-0236 to reserve space. Send registration form with fee to CBC headquarters.

The twenty participants and leaders of the Thanksgiving Weekend CBC field trip to the Outer Banks and Lake Mattamuskeet put in two full days of birding. The weekend produced several good birds on a Saturday which threatened (but never produced) another soaking rain and a Sunday of glorious weather.

Saturday's good birds included Eurasian Wigeon and Lesser Black-backed Gull at Pea Island, Pomarine Jaeger and Purple Sandpiper near the Hatteras Lighthouse, Peregrine Falcon at Cape Point and Lesser Golden Plover from the deserted campground nearby. The highlight of the day was the "vigil" at a bird feeder in Frisco where we waited anxiously for the

Field Trip Report

by John Wright

arrival of a pair of White-winged Doves. They came, as we expected they would, for they had been coming regularly to the same feeder for nearly three weeks.

On Sunday we birded down to Oregon Inlet before taking off for Lake Mattamuskeet. Ocean watching in the morning turned up Brant in addition to a

few "strings" of scoters. The arrival at Mattamuskeet in early afternoon was somewhat disappointing because most of the waterfowl were far beyond scope range on the lake. We did, however, have some good land birding, with several Orange-crowned Warblers among the Yellow-rumps and a Bald Eagle soaring overhead.

Heading north from Mattamuskeet a quick roadside stop yielded Brewer's Blackbird. Our final destination, the First Colony Farm area near Lake Phelps, grudgingly yielded five Short-eared Owls just as darkness closed in.

Our final tally included about 130 species and more than a few memorable moments.

Conservation Committee Forming

At CBC's fall meeting in Wilmington, Dr. Jim Parnell placed a well-aimed jab which landed home. The gist of Dr. Parnell's challenge to our thousand or so members was to become involved in conservation efforts now. Many species of birds have become drastically reduced in numbers and their necessary habitats are vanishing. If we, as CBC members, expect to continue enjoying our bird watching pursuits, we had better do what we can to be sure that there are birds to pursue. Ouch! Upper-cut to the

binoculars!

During their fall retreat the CBC Executive Committee agreed with Dr. Parnell who is now honorary "Father of the Conservation Committee," and the person who first said, "what a lovely idea," has become the new chair of that committee--namely me. Now I need **your help**. President John Wright has asked me to prepare a slate of interested members willing to serve on a conservation committee and present it at the winter meeting in Beaufort.

The new committee will also need your ideas about ways to involve our members, about the scope of Carolina related issues we should tackle, and about the nuts-and-bolts of creating an effective conservation group to represent CBC.

Please write to me soon if you feel that our cause is worthwhile and that you would like to help. We should be up and ready to run by the winter meeting. My address is: *Teddy Shuler, 275 Lake Cheohee Road, Tamasssee, SC 29686, Tel. (803) 944-0236.*

Cornell Ornithologists Warn Against Antifreeze Chemical

Mixing glycerine with water in winter bird baths could harm the birds that drink and bathe in the water warn experts at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Furthermore, the risky practice is not particularly effective for lowering the freezing point of water, the ornithologists found, and they recommend electric heaters instead.

"There's no question that birds need help finding liquid water in the winter when their natural water sources freeze," says Todd Culver, the Lab's Education Specialist. "Bird baths that don't freeze are a good supplement to feeders for attracting birds."

However, recent articles in magazines and newspapers around the country have recommended using glycerine, an alcohol-like chemical, as a bird bath antifreeze.

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology has responded to dozens of inquiries from concerned bird watchers.

The Cornell ornithologists conducted experiments and consulted with wildlife veterinarians. They found two problems with using glycerine in bird baths:

"Rather large concentrations of glycerine must be used to prevent a water bath from freezing," says Gregory Butcher, director of the Lab's Bird Population Studies Program. "In order to lower the freezing point to 15 degrees Fahrenheit, for example, you need a 30% glycerine solution," he said of the chemical, which is a low-level toxin and has a sweet taste. "Birds that ingest large amounts of the substance will experience elevated blood sugar levels, causing hyperglycemia and

possibly death."

"Many birds bathe and preen themselves in cold weather," says Culver. "If you use enough glycerine to prevent the water from freezing, it causes the feathers to mat. Birds bathe and preen to enhance the insulation value of their feathers. Matted feathers are poor insulators and can be fatal in cold temperatures."

A better solution to the frozen bird bath problem is an electric immersion-style heater, which costs only pennies per day to operate, the Cornell ornithologists recommend.

News release provided by Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850

December 9 -- Although only two months have passed since the last newsletter, we have had some activity--our 100th bird. We identified a Winter Wren on October 20th. We had seen the little bird several times before, but we could never seem to correlate seeing the bird and having our binoculars with us. Not only was this pretty little bird a milestone on our property list, neither CJ nor I had one on our life list, so it was quite a find.

Other than the wren, though, our backyard birding has been rather slow. We usually have a two week lull in the fall before the winter birds arrive, but this year the lull lasted nearly six weeks. We were beginning to think that the winter birds had forgotten about us this year. In fact, we were without our ordinary hordes of birds for so long that I got excited when I saw two House Finches on October 25. I should have known better.

We had seen a White-throated Sparrow, a Song Sparrow, and a Brown Creeper two weeks earlier in the woods, but our feeders stayed full. On October 30 we saw a junco and a Swamp Sparrow, but neither one was near a feeder.

We left later that day for Charleston, SC to visit my brother and sister-in-law, and while we were there we went birding at Folly Beach. We saw the usual shorebirds, but the highlight was meeting Edwin Gardner who works for the SC Aquarium. He's doing a project on dolphins and would like volunteers to help count them. He thought birders would be good for this job. If you're interested in helping him, give him a call at (808) 588-221 (home) or (803) 724-3786 (work).

On our way back from Charleston we took a side trip to Huntington Beach State Park where we saw more Common Gallinules than we have ever seen at one time. We also saw Great Egrets, Tricolored, Little Blue and Great Blue Herons, Ruddy Ducks, grebes, and coots. One man had seen a Bald Eagle earlier, but we couldn't stay long enough to see it.

When we got home our back deck was empty, and the feeders were still full. Where were the birds? The next morning CJ saw a Woodcock near the pond and a pair of Wood Ducks on the pond, but it wasn't until November 6 that our winter birds arrived--at 8:00 a.m. the back deck was full of juncos and goldfinches. I wondered if the juncos were the same ones we had last year because one was

Backyard Birding

with Frances J. Nelson



White-throated
Sparrow

peering in the front door, and three or four sat at the edge of the front deck where we put feed last year.

Later that day, as I walked the big dog through the woods, the birds were unusually noisy. I heard Carolina Wrens and Red-bellied Woodpeckers calling back and forth, so I figured they were as happy to have the other birds back as I was. In addition, I saw Pine Warblers and kinglets flitting around.

On November 12, before I got home from work, CJ saw 60-70 Canada Geese fly low over the creek evidently heading for Beaver Dam Lake in northern Wake County and four miles as the goose flies from our house. I'm really sorry that I missed that spectacle, but it's only fair. Since I work part time, I get to see more birds around the house than CJ does.

A week later, I saw at least twenty vultures in and around our biggest oak tree. As I got nearer, they flew away, but they congregated on one of the power line towers adjacent to our property. That evening we saw at least 100 on the tower and nearby trees. I love hearing them fly when they are in a group. They sound like wind rustling through trees in October.

The vultures (both Turkey and Black) were in place every evening, and we thought about doing some kind of study on them, but when we returned home after Thanksgiving in Washington, NC, the vultures were gone. We see a few flying around, and CJ discovered that some had moved to a more protected tower, but now

we only have about 20, and we can't see them from our trail. We would really like to learn more about vultures--can anyone recommend a vulture book?

The vultures left and the House Finches arrived. Since Thanksgiving we have been inundated. They were cleaning out the thistle feeder daily, so we broke down and bought a House Finch proof thistle feeder. It works! The goldfinches figured out that they have to feed upside down (the perches are above the holes), and the House Finches don't eat like that. They do mob the tray beneath the feeder to catch any falling seeds, but they don't vacuum the seeds from the feeder itself. The new feeder has already paid for itself, and the House Finches aren't going hungry--they are scarfing up sunflower seeds.

That's about it for our own backyard birding, but Eloise Potter sent me a delightful article by Ken Morrison that was in *The Mountaineer*, Wainsville, NC. Birders in Maggie Valley have seen a white hummingbird at feeders in their yards. Mr. Morrison spent several hours on different occasions trying to see the albino hummer, but of course the bird failed to show. He did see the Rufous Hummingbird in a yard in Hyatt Creek (west of Waynesville). He photographed the Rufous and sent the pictures to the Museum of Natural Sciences in Raleigh, so if you happen to be in the Raleigh area, stop by the museum.

Or stop by our place thirteen miles nor of Raleigh straight up Six Forks Road. If you can't stop by, then write about your birds and sent the info to me at 1006 Dogwood Hill Lane, Wake Forest, NC 27587, or call (919) 528-2827.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker Symposium

Red-cockaded Woodpecker Symposium III: Species Recovery, Ecology and Management will be held January 25-28, 1993 at the Charleston Marriott Hotel, North Charleston, SC 29418. For brochure containing program details and registration information contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 75 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, GA 30303.

In The Field

with Simon R. B. Thompson



To handle a small bird is nothing short of special. Depending on the species, it lies in the palm of your hand passing on to you its high body temperature and rapidly beating heart. To think that a small bundle of flesh and feathers that weighs so little can fly thousands of miles each year on its annual migrations is an astounding feat.

On October 4 seven members of the Carolina Bird Club participated in a bird banding weekend at the home of Evelyn and Tommy Dabbs and, despite the appalling weather, banded a healthy selection of both migrant and resident South Carolina birds. Bird banding is a scientific process that enables us to study the migration patterns of birds. Also summering and wintering population studies, information on breeding biology, longevity and ecology are aided by the process.

Bird banders are required to be licensed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and we were very privileged that day to have both Evelyn Dabbs and Lex Glover to show us the intricacies of removing birds from the nets and measuring their wing chords. They were ably assisted by a whole gang of volunteers and helpers who seemed to get as much out of the banding as the leaders did.

The process of banding birds is like searching for buried treasure. The nets are strung out in thick vegetation along cleared paths where the delicate mesh cannot be damaged by tree limbs and branches. Once the nets have been opened they are checked every thirty minutes. This prevents the birds from getting too tangled in the nets due to their struggling. After carefully removing the birds, they are gently placed into a holding box which keeps them in the dark prior to banding. Once removed we aged, sexed and

measured the birds and then carefully placed an aluminium band on each bird's leg. This small band displays a number a place to contact whenever a bird is recaptured or found dead.

At the end of our day of banding we had handled 20 individuals of 13 species. These ranged from aggressive Cardinals and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, armed with fierce seed cracking bills, to tiny and seemingly frail American Redstarts, Magnolia and Black-throated Blue Warblers. Also looking at the finer identification features of a Gray-cheeked Thrush was invaluable.

Ten individuals were also recaptured which indicated local birds or no migration going on due to the very rainy weather.

All in all, despite the weather, we had a most enjoyable day, and my thanks go all around to Evelyn and Tommy, Lex and all who shared their enthusiasm and knowledge with us.

If you would like to contribute an article or make suggestions on topics for "In the Field" contact Simon R. B. Thompson, 109 Bradshaw Road, Tryon, NC 28782, Tel. (704) 859-6049.

Travels With Simon

In his capacity as Nature Director of the Foothills Equestrian Nature Center in Tryon, NC, Simon Thompson plans and leads nature oriented ventures all over the world. Two scheduled for 1993 will be of special interest to birders:

Visit the Rainforests of the Amazon-- spend a week deep in the rainforest at a comfortable, rustic lodge. Over 150 species of birds possible in a week. Feb:

Hummingbird Q & A



by Dottie Foy

Even after your excellent article on hummingbird identification in the Newsletter (Summer, 1990) I continue to read in *The Chat* about "veteran birders" seeing and identifying immature male Rufous Hummingbirds in the field. How can this be done?

...Wilmington, Washington, Winston-Salem, Greenville, et al.

It has been known for many years that immature males and females of several species of hummingbirds cannot be identified in the field. A true "veteran birder" does not taint his reputation by guessing at, not only a bird's identification, but its age as well. I wrote to several of the birders cited, asking for their identification criteria, but to date I have not had the courtesy of a reply.

There is still an enormous amount of misinformation around both North and South Carolina. Misguided identifications such as those mentioned by the questioners does little to help those birders (especially novices) who are familiar with certain ramifications of hummingbird identification. As I have already stated, printed positive statements like those questioned compound an already perplexing and confusing situation. All are unconfirmed and are hatching year or females and they cannot be identified in the field!

Send your hummingbird questions to Mrs. Dorothy J. Foy, PO Box 457, Oriental, NC 28571.

20-27 and July 24-31.

Venture to the Galapagos Islands-- a 12-day visit to Darwin's islands, the home of many rare and unusual animals and plants. Aug. 8-19.

For more information contact Simon R. B. Thompson, FENCE, 500 Hunting Country Road, Tryon, NC 28782. Tel. (704) 859-9021.

Membership Application and Order Form

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Tel. () _____ () _____
(home) (business)

Enter/Renew Membership As Indicated

____ Individual (\$12)
____ Family (\$15)
____ Student (\$6)
____ Affiliate Club (\$15)
____ Library/Institution (\$15)

____ Life (\$200)
____ Patron (\$50)

Send Materials Indicated

____ CBC Cloth arm patch \$1.50 ea., \$1.25 ea. in quantity
____ CBC Decals (water type) 75c ea., 50c ea. in quantity
____ Daily Checklists 10/\$1.00, 25/\$1.25, 50/\$2.50, 75/\$3.75
100/\$5.00

Make check payable to Carolina Bird Club, Inc. and mail to PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

Registration Form CBC Special Field Trips

Name(s) _____

(list each participant)

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$ _____ for the following field trips: ____Huntington Beach/Moore's Landing, Jan. 16 & 17, 1993 (\$10) ____Oconee County, February 20, 1993 (\$10). I have called the appropriate trip leader to ensure that space is available.

Mail with check to Carolina Bird Club, Inc., PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

Holiday Inn Reservation Form Carolina Bird Club Winter Meeting, January 29-31, 1993

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Rooms (up to 4 persons) \$48.00 plus tax.

Please reserve ____ room(s) at \$48.00 per night. My check for the first night's lodging is enclosed. I will arrive _____ and depart _____.

Mail with deposit to Holiday Inn, PO Box 1008, Beaufort, SC 29902 or call (803) 524-2144.

Registration Form CBC Winter Meeting, January 29-31, 1993

Name(s) _____

(list each name for name tags)

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$ _____ for ____ member registrations at \$4 each and ____ nonmember registrations at \$5 each. Registration at meeting will be \$5 for members and \$6 for nonmembers.

Mail with check to Carolina Bird Club, Inc., PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

Welcome New Members

Anthony C. Duke
Inman, SC

Linda Hutchinson
Charlotte, NC

Laura Moser
Chapel Hill, NC

Dan, Pat & Patricia Earnhardt
Greenville, NC

Donald Kepler family
Hilton Head Island, SC

Stanley Rikard
Savannah, GA

Jerry & Gwen Frazier
Moore, SC

Peggy King
Old Fort, NC

W. D. Spearman family
Pickens, SC

Robert Hoekstra family
Winterville, NC

Bobby & Vange Lutfy
Youngsville, NC

Richard & Lois Thorpe
Spartanburg, SC

Executive Committee Report

The CBC Executive Committee fall retreat, which has become an annual event, was held this year in Charlotte, NC on October 24.

The Committee approved a proposal by Treasurer Bob Wood and Headquarters Secretary Tullie Johnson to maximize income on endowment and restricted funds. It also received a report from Newsletter Editor Clyde Smith on plans to go to a bimonthly publication schedule in 1993 which had been authorized previously by the Committee. Deadlines for copy will be January 10, March 10, May 10, July 10, September 10 and November 10.

Preliminary action was taken to establish a conservation committee to increase CBC awareness of and involvement in conservation issues. SC Member-at-Large Teddy Shuler will take the lead in organizing the committee with assistance from Secretary Len Pardue.

Progress reports were heard on the work of the Nominating Committee and Bird Species Records Committees. Also reporting was SC Member-at-Large Lex Glover on a special project to place bird sighting clipboard stations at key birding sites in the Carolinas. Details on a pilot station at Huntington Beach State Park in South Carolina will be presented to the Committee at the winter meeting.

Another proposal which will be investigated for future action is the sale of CBC T-shirts and related items.

The Committee tentatively scheduled future seasonal meetings in 1993 for Lake Lure, NC, May 7-9; Nags Head, NC, September 24-26; and in 1994 for Litchfield, SC, January 28-30; Roanoke Rapids, NC May 13-15; Boone, NC September 23-25.

The Executive Committee retreat closed with a thorough discussion of a report from *Chat* Editor Herb Hendrickson and President John Wright on the establishment of an annual award for outstanding student research in

ornithology. The basic funding for the award will come from royalties on sales of *Birds of the Carolinas*, which were dedicated to this purpose by authors Eloise F. Potter, James F. Parnell, and Robert P. Teulings. The proposal was approved and if details can be worked out, the first award will be made in the fall of 1993.

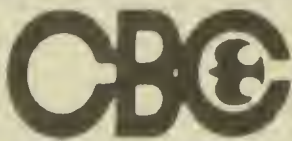
A Moving Story

Once upon a time there was a faithful member of the Carolina Bird Club who failed to receive his CBC Newsletter and Chat. He missed a meeting announcement and bird sighting records that were important to him.

What was the problem? Had he insulted Clyde Smith or Herb Hendrickson? No, he had moved and failed to notify the CBC headquarters secretary of his new address. Moral: Don't rely on a little bird to tell us. Send changes of address to Carolina Bird Club, Inc., PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611.

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